Newspapers and Magazines-1934

Alabama

ADMINISTRATOR

Advertiser Accepts Challenge

Advertiser 12-1-34

C. A. SCOTT

general manager of The Daily World and Scott Newspaper Syndicate, who last week was appointed by the court sole administrator of the estate of W. A. Scott, publisher, who was fatally shot January 30.

World 12-1-34 - Birmingham Ala.

In an editorial appearing on the front page of yesterday's Journal, that newspaper attempts to minimize the circulation leadership of The Advertiser by its reference to the colored circulation of this newspaper, offering to give $1000.00 to any charitable organization in Montgomery if The Journal has not a larger **city home delivered** circulation than The Advertiser less its colored subscribers. The Advertiser in turn to give $1000.00 to charity if The Journal's claim is correct. THE ADVERTISER ACCEPTS THIS CHALLENGE. Of course The Advertiser will require that The Journal likewise exclude its circulation among the colored people as The Journal also publishes a colored edition and makes a strenuous effort to get as much colored circulation as possible. Montgomery Ala.

The Advertiser will have posted with the First National Bank of this city this morning a certified check for $1000.00. Let The Journal do likewise, then this newspaper will be glad to join with the Journal in the selection of a local committee of Montgomery's business men to make a full and complete investigation.

The Advertiser dislikes very much to engage in a newspaper controversy but this action is forced on it by a competitor in an attempt to cover up the big circulation lead of The Advertiser and the tremendous loss of its own circulation within the last three years despite the fact that this competitor used every conceivable kind of contest with prizes such as automobiles, trips, cash and merchandise in a desperate effort to keep pace with The Advertiser's rapidly increasing circulation which has been secured without the use of premiums or contests; it is fully paid and audited by the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

The Advertiser has no apologies to offer for its colored circulation since nearly 45% of the population of Montgomery is colored, and since this 45% constitutes a very valuable purchasing power to Montgomery merchants, it is only reasonable to suppose that The Advertiser, and both papers for that matter, would have a substantial colored circulation, though, of course, in this we lead as we also lead in white home delivered circulation.

Newspapers and Magazines—1934

Arkansas.

THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Published Weekly 12-1-34
At 513 West 9th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.
J. H. CLAYBORN, Editor-Manager

Entered as second class matter in the Post Office at Little Rock, Ark. June 1932. Acceptance of mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of ..... and authorized.....

BOARD OF CONTROL SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN RECORDER
Bishop S. L. Greene, A. M., D. D., LL. D., President
J. H. Clayborn, A. M., D. D., Editor-Manager
First District—Rev. K. Hopes. Second District—Rev. J. D. Cowar
Third District—Rev. R. H. Brevard. Fourth District—Rev. C. E. Brooks
Fifth District—Rev. J. J. Parks. Sixth District—Rev. A. P. Solomon
Seventh District—Rev. E. H. McGill. Eighth District—Prof. H. R. Baurance
Eleventh District—Rev. G. W. Archie. Tenth District—Mr. J. W. Hubert
Ninth District—Rev. J. Paul Fleming Twelfth District—Rev. G. W. Blakely.
Thirteenth District—Dr. J. Acton Hill. Fourteenth District— Rev. J. W. Price. Fifteenth District—Rev. S. P. Tyoane.

Subscription Rates....$1.50 per annum; $1.00 6 mos.; 75c 3 mos.; all in advance
Advertising Rates: 50c per column inch, one insertion. Funeral Notices free. Address all communications and business matters pertaining to The Southern Christian Recorder to J. H. Clayborn, Jr., 513 W. 9th St. Little Rock, Ark. Communications should be brief and must be signed; type written or written in ink. Mail your articles to Southern Christian Recorder. All mail, subscriptions, ads, papers, books shoull be addressed to The Southern Christian Recorder. Remittance should be made by Express or Money Order. No personal checks accepted.

REPRESENTATIVES

Dr. V. M. Townsend..... Connectional Field Ed.,
Rev. J. A. Lindsay, A. M., D. D. .....Illinois Agent
Rev. G. W. Williams, D. D.....Chicago, Ill.
Rev. T. L. Sanders, D. D.....Fort Worth, Texas
S. M. Ballard .....State Advertiser
Rev P. D. Saddler, D. D. ..... Dallas, Texas

Newspapers and Magazines - 1934

General.

Ziff Answers Critics; Denies Owning S. N. S.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—(ANP) — Breaking his silence in the matter for the first time," W. B. Ziff, head of the newspaper advertising firm by that name, issued the following statement here this week regarding the alleged campaign on the part of Bernhard-Launder, advertising representatives of New York, to wean Negro publishing concerns under contract to Ziff, from that office:

"Referring to the statements recently issued and credited to Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, or inspired by him, I simply wish to state for this company that we do not care to join in any public debate with this individual, or to dignify these irresponsible innuendoes by a response."

"While much of the information which has appeared publicly has apparently been made with utter disregard for the truth, we feel that rather than enter into a public debate, which certainly can have no value to the publications which employ us to represent them, the equities of such matters are best settled by the courts. From an exclusive interview with Mr. Ziff on Friday of last week, this correspondent garnered the following impressions: that the W.B. Ziff Company regarded the activities of The Bernhard-Launder group as being something of no interest to them insofar as the soliciting is directed toward publications already under contract with the Ziff company; that the youthful head of one of the country's largest advertising concerns preferred not to be quoted in a matter, which of itself, seems to be the outcome of the efforts of some individuals or group of individuals to attack his business, and would rather that the courts settle the whole thing with a minimum of that type of publicity termed "airing out the linen."

That Robert L. Vann, newly appointed U. S. Assistant Attorney General, and owner and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, is one of the prime factors behind the movement to dig up a rival for the Ziff company, is inferred in certain matters of court record in which he is named many times. These matters, your correspondent found out, are on file in the courts of the city of New York.

In recent press releases, statements, purportedly to have come from either Mr. Vann or the Bernhard-Launder people, have accused Mr. Ziff of being the owner, or the "sponsor on the q. t." of the Scott News Syndicate of Atlanta, Ga., which published the Atlanta Daily World, and certain weekly newspapers in such southern cities as Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham and others.

This accusation was emphatically denied by Mr. Ziff and from his attitude, it will be one of the main points when the case comes to trial, in which he will demand amends from the parties responsible for it. Where the statement originated and the basis for its veracity, has this far eluded your correspondent. It seems that no one at present wishes to claim authorship.

Technically, it was indicated by Mr. Ziff's office, The Pittsburgh Courier, alleged leader in the controversy, is still under contract to Ziff, but whether, after the break now achieved, the Courier will return to the firm, that is, with the consent of Mr. Ziff, is not known.

Bedford, Ky., Democrat
May 10, 1934

Pulitzer Award

The Pulitzer awards for 1934 have been announced and, as usual, the sagacity and discrimination of the judges are the subject of mild controversy. It remains an honor to win a Pulitzer prize for a piece of creative or historical writing, but an honor which is more fleeting than enduring.

With reference to creative writing, the purposes of the founder were tacitly and then formally abandoned. Today the novel or poem honored by a Pulitzer award is ordinarily a competent, intelligent but mediocre effort. Novels of genuine distinction are not published every year, and the taste the judges have generally displayed is that of a newspaper reviewer with informed but conventional standards.

This year's selection, "Lamb in His Bosom," by Caroline Miller, has been generously praised. Its author, we believe, is a resident of Georgia and her work deals with and is said to be of especial interest to the South.

The drama selections, thanks to the presence in our midst of a playwright named Eugene O'Neill, have been more distinguished than the novels. The 1934 choice, "Men in White," is an exciting enough dramatization of life in a New York hospital and is not a little affecting when seen on the stage. It lacks intellectual content, however, and its central theme is without much validity. Mobilians will shortly be able to see the movie version, which, we are given to understand, is a faithful copy of the original.

The Pulitzer judges were much agitated this year because a well-known gossip writer announced the drama selection prematurely and also because the central advisory board declined to follow the recommendation of the drama committee, which would have bestowed the playwrighting prize on Maxwell Anderson for his "Mary of Scotland," the Theatre Guild production starring Helen Hayes.

The breaking of a release date is a cardinal newspaper sin, but we are thoroughly uninterested in the question of whether Mr. Anderson or Mr. Kingsley deserved the drama prize. The Pulitzer awards for creative writing represent nothing more than the opinion of a miscellaneous group of critics. There are no guiding principles now that Mr. Pulitzer's governing directions have been dropped. It is for this reason that the Pulitzer prizes have grown to be meaningless.

The newspaper prizes, though of little interest to the general public, are more valued than those given to the creative writers and the historians. In the newspaper profession a Pulitzer award brings its recipient the respect of his fellow craftsmen. Southern newspapers, we note, were this year handsomely treated. The admirable Edmund Duffy, of the Baltimore Sun, received $500 for his cartoon, "California Points With Pride!", which had the Rolph incident for its subject. Osborn Zuber, of the Birmingham News, was given honorable mention for his editorial, "Why We Still Have Lynchings in the South," while Meigs O. Frost, of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, was honored for his dramatic reporting of an automobile accident.

Together with the prize given Miss Miller for her novel, these awards speak well for the contemporary South.

Alabama Press

MORE ABOUT THAT SMELLY PULITZER COMMITTEE

Last week this column was lamenting that Osburn Zuber, The Birmingham News editorial writer, had been grouped by the Pulitzer Prize Committee along with those whom the committee likes to "honor," but whom most of the rest of us consider defamers of the South. It was pointed out that this was no fault of Mr. Zuber's, since he could not, even by implication, rightfully be placed in such a category.

Our statement was that "in the South all the Pulitzer awards and favorable mentions have gone for nigger pieces." Perhaps that statement was a trifle broad, yet when Mr. Zuber quotes the record it is seen at once that the allegation is true and just in spirit if not in every minute detail. Of all the Pulitzer awards that have come South, Mr. Zuber is able to mention only two that do not pamper the committee's fanatically race-conscious appetite, as we had it. In 1918 Col. Henry Watterson, more of a national than a Southern figure, wrote a World War editorial which won a prize, and in 1925 Robert Lathan, then of The Charleston News and Courier and another national figure, won himself a prize for bemoaning the solidarity in national politics of the South. All the other prizes and medals, the record discloses, had to do with race—and by race we do not refer exclusively to the Negro.

The point mainly is this, that no one, by saying anything nice about Southern people, ever has gained the pointed, furry ear of the Pulitzer committee. On the contrary, it seems fairly easy to gain notices and prizes by saying harsh and bitter things about white Southerners while at the same time exalting by comparison those of other nationalities. This committee isn't only determined that

no good shall be said of us, but it is equally determined that there is no good in us. Condemnation, not commendation, defamation and not praise, is what is wanted out of the South. And those writers who, sometimes unwittingly and sometimes through force of towering circumstance, supply that want are the ones who are set up on the pedestal and garlanded.

This is hard on our honest and patriotic Southern writers who wouldn't sell out for their mess of pottage, or at all. Zuber is one of these, Grover Hall is another, and Julian Harris, for all his bad judgment and his weakness for Northern applause, is a third. Mr. Hall, for instance, has written literally hundreds of editorials divorced from race, creed and religious bigotry—favorite words, all, of the Pulitzer committee—that might well have won prizes or medals, but these have been brushed lightly aside in the committee's avid search for utterances that bear out its fixed opinion that the white Southerner is a worthless fellow and a degenerate. "If you would be acclaimed," the committee implies, "you must be a bawd and a panderer."

This is what we had in mind when we were regretting that Mr. Zuber had gained the doubtful distinction of recognition by this warped and fanatical committee of would-be mischief-makers. We thought then, and we think now, that the joke was on Zuber.

Opportunity has not yet been offered to read the new prize-winning novel by the Georgia girl, but if Mr. Zuber—or anyone else will secure a copy of "The Store," a recent Pulitzer winner, and glance through it casually, the point that we are here laboring to make will become crystal-clear. In that novel, the scene of which is laid in Florence, Ala., a mulatto boy is as unmistakably the hero as his mulatto mother is the heroine. The whites that are drawn within the meshes of this unsavory tale, with the exception of the Republican postmaster, either are dunces or skunks, or are a wretched blend of both.

The committee couldn't resist the temptation of selecting that book; it was made to order and fell in with all its preconceived notions of Southern degeneracy. Nor will the committee be able to resist defamatory books and articles in the future. It is made that way; it is so constituted, although "prejudice" is one of its favorite words. If, instead of writing a thoughtful and temperate editorial on the lynching evil, Zuber had entered a vigorous defense for the "Scottsboro boys," there is no telling how many prizes and medals the Pulitzer committee would have heaped upon him.

It is a shameful fact that more than one Southern writer caters to this committee's well-known predilection for tripe against the chance of winning for himself a prize, or a medal, or even a good-doggie pat on the head. Such writers sell out with their eyes—and palms—wide open, like Stribling, for instance.

That there are so few of these, among whom Zuber emphatically does not belong, should be proof to the committee, it seems to us, if proof was what the committee wanted, that there is some good in us, after all.—Headland Wiregress Farmer.

Birmingham, Ala., News
May 14, 1934

Just To Keep The Record Straight

In another column on this page appears an editorial from The Wiregrass Farmer of Headland, in which its editor, Judge J. P. Mitchell, laments that all Pulitzer prizes and honorable mentions which have come to the South have been awarded for articles on the race question. Judge Mitchell is mistaken on that point.

The News does not feel called on to defend the Pulitzer committee. Indeed, in the circumstances The News would feel a delicacy in doing so. However, it will be in order to call attention to the record, and let it speak for itself.

The first Pulitzer award made to a Southern editor went to Col. Henry Watterson, of The Louisville Courier-Journal, in 1918, and it was for an editorial having to do with the World War. Col. Watterson was a national figure, but he and The Courier-Journal have always been regarded as Southern, so this must be counted as an award to a Southerner.

In 1923, The Memphis Commercial-Appeal received the Pulitzer gold medal awarded for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper." The award to The Commercial-Appeal was made for "its courageous attitude in the publication of cartoons and the handling of news in reference to the Ku Klux Klan." While the Klan issue was related to the race question, that was not its only, or even its most important, aspect, as Judge Mitchell will no doubt agree.

The gold medal was awarded in 1926 to The Columbus Enquirer-Sun for its fight on the Klan, and likewise in that paper's campaign the race question was not the thing most emphasized. In the case of both The Commercial-Appeal and The Enquirer-Sun, the fight was mainly against religious intolerance and bigotry.

In 1925, the Pulitzer editorial prize went to Robert Lathan, then editor of The Charleston News and Courier, now editor of The Asheville Citizen. The editorial which won the prize for Mr. Lathan was a purely political article. Written on the eve of the 1924 presidential election, it dealt with certain aspects of the political solidarity of the South, and was intended to show why this section did not have a larger voice in national affairs.

In 1928, the Pulitzer editorial prize was awarded to Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, for his series of editorials against the floggings which outraged Alabama in 1927. While some Negroes were the victims of floggers, so were a number of white persons, both men and women, and Judge Mitchell will recall that the race question was not the chief object of interest in The Advertiser's crusade; on the contrary, it was hardly emphasized at all. Incidentally, if memory serves, The Wiregrass Farmer was one of the most vigorous and outspoken voices raised against the flogging evil.

The following year the Pulitzer editorial prize went to Louis I. Jaffe, editor of The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, for his series of articles in behalf of anti-lynching legislation in Virginia.

It does not appear from this record that the Pulitzer committee has been "fanatically race-conscious."

Newspapers and Magazines - 1934

Georgia
6

Vidalia Negroes Publish Weekly

VIDALIA, Ga., Sept. 12.—The newest publication in this section is the Vidalia Banner, a weekly issued by Negroes here for the edification of the colored population, but carrying a good advertising patronage by both white and colored advertisers.

Jackson, a school teacher is editor and Moore a colored preacher is business manager. The paper carries church news of all the colored churches and is well filled with social news of the race.

Maryland

Newspapers and Magazines - 1934
6

N.Y. Afro Reporters Form Organization

NEW YORK CITY — AFRO-AMERICAN reporters of Harlem and outlying vicinities formed themselves into an organization last week, for the New York area, with the avowed plan of making the AFRO the leading paper in this section. Officers are:

The Rev. A. A. Graham, president; Miss Dorothea Duncan of Brooklyn, recording secretary; Mrs. Ruth Watkins DeFossett, Corona, vice-president;

Mr. White, New York City, managing editor; Z. Davis of Brooklyn, treasurer; Miss Dezde D. Hilliard of Rutherford, N.J., Miss Margaret V. Gaines of Hempstead and Mr. Pierce will head important committees; Robert C. Judkins, New York City, is general director.

Newspapers and Magazines-1934

Michigan.

Former Defender Newsboy Is Now Publisher of 2 Papers

Defender 9-15-34 Chicago Bee

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—The aluable training received by Eugene . Cheeks, when as a Chicago Defen- er newsboy he sold 500 copies of The World's Greatest Weekly," has iabled the well-known newspaper- an to succeed in the field of Race ournalism.

For the past three and a half years heeks has been editor and publisher the Cleveland (Ohio) Guide. This eek finds him also the publisher and ditor of the newly-issued Detroit uide. Both papers are printed in leveland. A third paper, in St. ouis, Mo., is now under considera- on.

The editor, who divides his time be- ween the two cities, has just re- urned from a visit in Chicago where e inspected the plant of The Chi- cago Defender and visited A Century of Progress.

Cheeks was a candidate for con- gress from the 21st congressional District of Ohio in 1932. The two papers succeed The National Guide, a monthly tabloid formerly published by Cheeks.

EUGENE F. CHEEKS

Newspapers and Magazines-1934

New Jersey

Honored Publisher

FRED R. CLARK

ublisher of the Newark Herald, New Jersey weekly, who will be honored at a banquet on Friday commemorating the paper's sixth year of ublication

Newspapers and Magazines- 1934

BEN DAVIS WILL EDIT LIBERATOR

NEW YORK.—Ben J. Davis, Jr., attorney of Atlanta, Ga., has been invited by the executive board of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, to assume editorship of the Liberator, official organ of that organization.

Mr. Davis, whose activity as defense attorney for Angelo Herndon has brought him more closely to the attention of the organization, will replace Maude White, who will assume other duties.

Harry Haywood, veteran worker of the organization, was unanimously elected as secretary of the league at the board's meeting last week. He will succeed Richard B. Moore, who has resigned the post because of ill health.

Mr. Haywood is planning a three-month organizational tour to industrial centers, including Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

CRUSADER NEWS AGENCY 216 7th Ave. N.Y.City Week Ending May 19, 1934

New Head of "Negro Liberator" Tells of Paper's Significance

Merrill C. Work Has Been Teacher, Steel Worker, Grand Central "Red Cap," Jobless Organizer

By HELEN KAY

FROM school teacher to steel worker, from Red Cap in Grand Central Station to organizer for the Urban League, from unemployed worker and organizer to the climax, business manager of the **Negro Liberator**, Merrill C. Work's 29 years have been full of revolutionary lessons.

Born in the heart of the South, Nashville, Tenn., his father, John W. Work, one of those few Negroe leaders who fought against the Uncle Tomism of Booker T. Washington, Merrill learned early of the position of the Negro in capitalist America. That is why he is helping to launch the **Negro Liberator**, at a united front conference of Negro and white organizations, to be held this Saturday, June 16, at the St. Phillips A. M. E. Church in Harlem at 2 p.m.

While a freshman at Fisk University, where his father was head of the History and Latin Department and organizer of the world famous Fisk Quartet, Merrill Work learned of **organization.** Merrill, the elder Work, and George Streeter, at present editor of the Crisis, agitated for the removal of the white college President Fayette Avery McKenzie for his anti-Negro speeches.

Secret agitation was carried on in clubs and class rooms against the President. In the eight years of the President's stay at the university from 1917-1927 he caused the expulsion of nearly 100 students and professors.

"My father finally resigned and became president of a rival institution, the Roger Willam," stated Merrill Work as he threw his mind back into the past. "Streeter was suspended and expelled several times, and I was hounded and asked to withdraw from the college. I refused to withdraw and was active in getting Streeter reinstated.

"The final straw that caused a strike in December, 1924, was when McKenzie called 30 cops in to break up a meeting, and they treated the students pretty rough."

The striking students demanded the immediate removal of McKenzie, all students' rights, such as fraternities, regular social intermingling which they were forbidden, a Negro president, and a Negro majority on the faculty.

"Right here is where I got my understanding of the unity of Negro and white workers. It could happen right in the heart of the South. I saw it myself. The students of Vanderbilt University came out and demonstrated with us for our demands.

"W. E. Du Bois, then editor of the Crisis, wrote letters giving us counsel. He urged that we do not ask for everything at once. He helped dissipate the force of the strike. He held off the battle so that President McKenzie was not removed for six months, and in that time many of the strikers were terrorized and driven from school. Our main demand, a Negro President, was not won, due to this."

Then Merrill Work's life was one of a fighter continually battling for Negro rights. He taught school in a little village called Murfreesboro, Tenn. There he demanded the same salary as the white teachers in the school system, and the same social and economic rights, and as he dryly put it, "So the next year I taught school at Bowling Green, Kentucky." He finally lost his job as teacher, and got a job in the steel mills of Gary, Ind., where he worked as a sweeper, sticker puller, hot mill catcher,

From 1923 to 1931 Merrill Work was a Red Cap in Grand Central station. During this time he became active in the Urban League. "I then thought that the question of Negro Liberation was one of getting new blood into the existing organizations. It was my opinion that the leaders of the Urban League, and the N.A.A.C.P. were Uncle Toms. But I thought that young people with clear vision and incorruptibility could make these organizations into real fighting ones for the winning of Negro equality.

"Through the Urban League I became the assistant director of a Jim Crow Boy's Club in Brooklyn where the white and Negro had always been together. It was the Urban League specifically that Jim Crowed the boys. I broke the Jim Crow rules deliberately. And organized the mothers and fathers of the neighborhood to demand that Negroes could go into the very fine Flatbush Boys Club (part of the Boys Clubs of America) just two blocks away.

"Due to this activity, and to the fact that I exposed the Urban League's efforts to reduce the relief of Negroes by making them take relief through the Urban League instead of the Prosser Fund for home relief, and giving them just beans, spaghetti, etc. I was fired. But I had learned by lesson. I had learned while in their organizations that they were conscious misleaders. Consciously in the employ of the foundations which backed them, Rockefeller and Carnegie, etc.

"I then joined the Unemployed Councils, and later the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, as the only organizations which were honestly fighting for the Negro workers, both black and white.

"The importance of the **Negro Liberator**, which we are launching, is explanatory by my story. There are hundreds and thousands of Negroes who are in these misleaders' organizations because they believe that they can get equal rights through their organizations. They must be shown and proven the correct way out. The **Negro Liberator** can do this."

Merrill C. Work and Benjamin Davis, both Southern Negro workers, are to be in charge of the new **Negro Liberator.** Benjamin Davis defended Angelo Herndon, and is well known throughout the South. He is to assume the editorship. A banquet to greet him on his arrival from the South will be held at Lido Hall on Sunday, June 24. The con-

LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS REORGANIZES EDITORIAL BOARD OF PAPER

The National Executive Board of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights met Monday evening, May 14, 1934 at the I.W.O. Hall, 131 Street and Lenox Avenue.

The Board decided that the personnel of the editorial Board should be the following: Benjamin Davis, Jr., James Ford, Harry Haywood, William L. Patterson, Robert Minor, Samuel Patterson.

The following list of contributing editors was accepted: Langston Hughes, Henri Barbusse, Ben Carruthers, Louis Weinstock, Eugene Gordon, James Allen, Maude White, John Spivak, Louise Thompson, Paul Peters, Loren Miller, Don West, Williana Burroughs, Bonita Williams, Angelo Herndon, Jim Malory, Agnes Smedley, Otto Huiswoto, Dr. Reuben S. Young.

The business manager is Morril Work.

ference this Saturday is to obtain the backing of Negro and white organizations in the building of the **Negro Liberator**. All organizations are urged to send delegates immediately to the conference and to the banquet.

MERRILL C. WORK

Newspapers and Magazines- 1934

Pennsylvania.

SMOKY CITY HAS NEW WEEKLY PAPER

Globe and Independent

Pittsburgh—(CNS)— The Pittsburgh Citizen, P. J. Clyde Randall, editor, and J. H. Pitts, city editor, an eight page, eight column quarto weekly newspaper made its appearance here April 14. With the slogans "Dependable"—"Accurate" flying from boxed wings on its first page, the new weekly gets off to a good start.

4-21-34

Negro

Its leading editorial claims that "A present and pertinent survey of the 'New Deal' and 'Democracy' as it relates to the American Negro discloses actual facts discrediting the Guffey-Lawrence Democratic leadership and requiring a change to lift Pennsylvania Negroes out of political slavery."

Joseph Guffey, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senate, was given the credit some months ago as being the sponsor for Robert L. Vann's appointment in the Department of Justice.

Newspapers and Magazines— 1934

LOOK THE FACTS IN THE FACE

Last Saturday the Houston Post got out its "Fiftieth Year Anniversary Number"—a great ninety-eight page achievement. It is a marvel of hard work and deserves the praise which it received. But the Negro is not in it.

Turn from page one to page ninety-eight, and do you find any Negro's picture on any page? You do not. Turn to the pictures of the scores of members of the staff of the Post; do you notice that any Negro is employed there? No, not one. Turn to the names of those who so fittingly congratulate the Post upon its accomplishments during the past half century; is any Negro's name written there? There is not. Look your eyes out from cover to cover, and read the interesting accounts of the men and events which have constituted the development of the great Southwest Empire. You will look in vain for the important part which the Negro one-fourth of the population of Houston and the Negro one-sixth of the population of Texas have played in it.

During these fifty years which have just come to a close Negroes have put thousands of dollars into the coffers of the Post. The thousands of Negro subscribers of the Post during this half hundred years, have helped to swell the circulation totals of the Post, and thousands upon thousands of advertising dollar have come rolling in by reason of this Negro circulation. But, when the record is written at the end of the half century, we look for the Negro and find that he is not there.

The reason is wholly immaterial. We make no attempt here to solve this phase of the so-called race problem. We merely look honestly at the facts. What is the answer? The anser is the Negro newspaper.

If in our lifetime and in the lifetime of our children the story of the Negro school is to be told in any newspaper in Texas, it must be told in the Negro newspaper. If the constructive contribution which the Negro Church has made to the life and well-being of the state is to be written in any newspaper, it must be written in the Negro newspaper. If the marvel by which the Negro has risen from slavery to civilization in seventy years,- unparalleled by any other race in the history of the world,- is to be preserved by the printed newspaper word, the Negro newspaper must preserve it. If Negroes of ability and training are to find employment on any newspaper, it will be the Negro newspaper.

If we had served the Negro newspaper with half the zeal during the last fifty years with which we have served the Houston Post, the Negro newspaper would not have treated us with such silent, cold contempt, as it rejoiced in fifty years of success made possible in the final analysis by the people who buy its newspapers, thousands of whom were and are still Negroes.

Newspapers and Magazines-1934

Virginia.

DURING 1934

For the past three years, the RICHMOND PLANET has adopted a policy consonant with the following program:

1. Seeking employment for Negroes under the State and City governments.
2. Encouraging more active participation by Negroes in civic and political affairs.
3. Demanding more work opportunities and living wage scales for Negro workers.
4. Resisting Jim Crowism and all discriminations based solely upon race and color.
5. Fighting lynching and unfairness in the administration of justice to Negroes in the courts.
6. Decrying incompetent and cowardly Negro leadership.
7. Encouraging patronage for those businesses and concerns which give Negroes an opportunity to work.
8. Demanding the recognition of Negroes to full citizenship with all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

This program has been the chart and compass which have guided the preparation of every edition of this newspaper during these three years.

The opponents to the prosecution of this program are numerous, powerful and resourceful, but some gains have been made.

THE RICHMOND PLANET will, during 1935, attempt to consolidate these gains and push on relentlessly during succeeding years until the entire program is fully achieved.